

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

VIRG.

(No. 195.)

Robinson, Sanderfon,
And
Rumney,

European Goods,

Hand and flanging vices,
Crosscut saws,
HL and other hinges,
Table butts, &c.
Glass lanterns,
Bell-metal skilletts,
Brass pans.

BITT
May be had at the

E R S
Printing-Office.

C A S H
Given for clean Linen and Cotton
R A G S.

May be had at the Printing-Office.

WE have every reason to believe that a Congress has been proposed to our court, which, after much deliberation, has been accepted. We cannot learn the particulars of this agreeable intelligence, but are happy to announce so pacific a disposition on the part of France, which is fair to produce an amicable adjustment of the differences now subsisting in Holland, and to preserve the peace of Europe for a great number of years.

King of France seems not to be perfectly satisfied with the reform and retrenchment of his household. It is perhaps only a tub thrown to a whale—he declares that he will grant no more pensions unless he should see occasion to do so.

French King's subjects are nobly struggling with liberty; it is instilled into the minds of their in-laws, and when this kid has grown to proper size, that monster *Tyranny*, under which the French have long groaned, will probably receive another blow by the emancipation of the sons of Gallia.

The banishment of the French Parliament, is nothing new in the political history of that country, is nevertheless a measure ill-suited to the times. The French King has been ambitious of liberty to the Americans; and wished even to free the Dutch from the pretended oppression of the Stadtholderian party; and it is more than probable that ere long his own subjects will emancipate themselves from a slavery, which in the present age distinguishes and marks them out above all nations.

Extract of a letter from Rome, August 1.

On the 5th of this month there happened the following curious incident, which has been a subject of conversation to all the city. About eleven o'clock in the evening, a tall portly lady was seen walking upon the Corso, having a large turban upon her head, and dressed in a habit of black; supported by two 'squires, preceded by two 'squires, and followed by a page, who carried a sword.

This courtly exhibition excited the curiosity of a great number of people, but respect hindered them from approaching too near; at length, however, they increased, and grew more curious and impatient, until they discovered that the lady with the turban, was nothing but an ass, dressed in this manner, whose two fore-feet were supported by the 'squires before. Some ladies of rank have been much dissatisfied with this piece of pleantry, and made a complaint of it to the magistrates.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

According to advertisement, a very great number of people attended at the State House on Saturday evening, to fix upon a ticket of representation for the ensuing General Assembly.

Nixon was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Tench Secretary of the meeting.

After having spoken, Mr. Gurney reported a committee that had been previously appointed to consider names, which were, separately, presented to the consideration of the citizens, present, and proved of—viz.

William Will, George Clymer, William Lewis, James Fitzsimons, and Jacob Hiltzheimer.

Motion of Mr. Donaldson, the citizens of the five wards were requested to meet on Monday morning, to appoint proper persons for making out a sufficient number of tickets in favour of the above persons.

Wilson then rose, and delivered a long and interesting speech upon the principles of the Federal Constitution proposed by the late convention. The object of this speech was to endeavour to lay before the public, as tending to reflect great light upon the interesting subject now in general discussion.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens,

I have received the honor of an appointment to attend you in the late convention, it is perhaps, my duty to comply with the request of many gentlemen of your characters and judgments I sincerely revere, who have urged, that this would be a good occasion to lay before you any information which will serve to explain and elucidate the principles and arrangements of the constitution, that has been submitted to the consideration of the United States. I confess that I am unprepared for so extensive and so important a disquisition; but the attempts which are clandestinely and industriously made to pervert and destroy the new plan, and the more readily to engage in its defence; impressions of four months constant attention to the subject, have not been so easily effaced as I am without an answer to the objections which have been raised.

It will be proper however, before I enter into the details of the charges that are alleged, to mark the distinction between the State constitution, and the constitution of the United States. The people established the powers of legislation to their separate governments, they invested their representatives with every right and authority they did not in explicit terms reserve; and upon every question, respecting the jurisdiction of the House of Assembly, if the frame of government is silent, the jurisdiction is efficient and complete.

But in delegating federal powers, a portion of the authority was necessarily introduced, and the national authority is to be collected, not from the instrument of union. Hence it is that in the former case every thing which

is not reserved is given, but in the latter the reverse of the proposition prevails, and every thing which is not given, is reserved. This distinction being recognized, will furnish an answer to those who think the omission of a bill of rights, a defect in the proposed constitution: For it would have been superfluous and absurd to have stipulated with a federal body of our creation, that we should enjoy those privileges, of which we are not divested either by the intention or the act, that has brought that body into existence. For instance, the liberty of the press, which has been a copious source of declamation and opposition, what controul can proceed from the federal government to shackle or destroy that sacred palladium of national freedom? If indeed, a power similar to that which has been granted for the regulation of commerce, had been granted to regulate literary publications, it would have been as necessary to stipulate that the liberty of the press should be preserved inviolate, as that the impost should be general in its operation. With respect likewise to the particular district of ten miles, which is to be made the seat of federal government, it will undoubtedly be proper to observe this salutary precaution, as there the legislative power will be exclusively lodged in the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States. But this could not be an object with the convention, for it must naturally depend upon a future compact, to which the citizens immediately interested will, and ought to be parties; and there is no reason to suspect that so popular a privilege will in that case be neglected. In truth then, the proposed system possesses no influence whatever upon the press, and it would have been merely nugatory to have introduced a formal declaration upon the subject—nay, that very declaration might have been construed to imply that some degree of power was given, since we undertook to define its extent.

Another objection that has been fabricated against the new constitution, is expressed in this disingenuous form—"the trial by jury is abolished in civil cases." I must be excused, my fellow-citizens, if upon this point, I take advantage of my professional experience to detect the fallacy of the assertion. Let it be remembered then, that the business of the Federal Convention was not local, but general; not limited to the views and establishments of a single State, but co-extensive with the continent, and comprehending the views and establishments of thirteen independent sovereignties. When therefore, this subject was in discussion, we were involved in difficulties which pressed on all sides, and no precedent could be discovered to direct our course. The cases open to a trial by jury differed in the different States, it was therefore impracticable on that ground to have made a general rule. The want of uniformity would have rendered any reference to the practice of the States idle and useless; and it could not, with any propriety, be said that "the trial by jury shall be as heretofore," since there has never existed any federal system of jurisprudence to which the declaration could relate. Besides, it is not in all cases that the trial by jury is adopted in civil questions, for causes depending in courts of admiralty, such as relate to maritime captures, and such as are agitated in courts of equity, do not require the intervention of that tribunal. How then, was the line of discrimination to be drawn? The convention found the task too difficult for them, and they left the business as it stands, in the fullest confidence that no danger could possibly ensue, since the proceedings of the supreme court, are to be regulated by the Congress, which is a faithful representation of the people; and the oppression of government is effectually barred, by declaring that in all criminal cases the trial by jury shall be preserved.

This constitution, it has been further urged, is of a pernicious tendency, because it tolerates a standing army in the time of peace.—This has always been a topic of popular declamation; and yet, I do not know a nation in the world, which has not found it necessary and useful to maintain the appearance of strength in a season of the most profound tranquillity. Nor is it a novelty with us; for under the present articles of confederation, Congress certainly possesses this reprobated power, and the exercise of that power is proved at this moment by her cantonments along the banks of the Ohio. But what would be our national situation were it otherwise? Every principle of policy must be subverted, and the government must declare war, before they are prepared to carry it on. Whatever may be the provocation, however important the object in view, and however necessary despatch and secrecy may be, still the declaration must precede the preparation, and the enemy will be informed of your intention, not only before you are equipped for an attack, but even before you are fortified for a defence. The consequence is too obvious to require any further delineation, and no man who regards the dignity and safety of his country, can deny the necessity of a military force, under the controul and with the restrictions which the new constitution provides.

Perhaps there never was a charge made with less reason than that which predicts the institution of a baneful aristocracy in the federal senate. This body branches into two characters, the one legislative, and the other executive. In its legislative character it can effect no purpose, without the co-operation of the house of representatives, and in its executive character, it can accomplish no object, without the concurrence of the President. Thus fettered, I do not know any act which the senate can of itself perform, and such dependence necessarily precludes every idea of influence and superiority. But I will confess that in the organization of this body, a compromise between contending interests is discernible; and when we reflect how various are the laws, commerce, habits, population, and extent of the con-

federated States, this evidence of mutual concession and accommodation ought rather to command generous applause, than to excite jealousy and reproach. For my part, my admiration can only be equalled by my astonishment, in beholding so perfect a system, formed from such heterogeneous materials.

The next accusation I shall consider, is that which represents the federal constitution as not only calculated, but designedly framed, to reduce the State governments to mere corporations, and even to annihilate them. Those who have employed this term corporation upon this occasion, are not perhaps aware of its extent. In common parlance, indeed, it is generally applied to petty associations for the ease and convenience of a few individuals; but in its enlarged sense, it will comprehend the government of Pennsylvania, the existing union of the States, and even this projected system is no more than a formal act of incorporation. But upon what pretence can it be alleged that it was designed to annihilate the State governments? For, I undertake to prove that upon their existence, depends the existence of the federal plan. For the purpose, permit me to call your attention to the manner in which the President, Senate and House of Representatives, are proposed to be appointed. The President is to be chosen by electors, nominated in such manner as the legislature of each State may direct; so that if there is no legislature, there can be no electors, and consequently the office of President cannot be supplied. The senate is to be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature; and therefore if there is no legislature, there can be no senate. The house of representatives, to be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature—unless therefore, there be a State legislature, that qualification cannot be attained, and the popular branch of the federal constitution must likewise be extinct. From this view then it is evidently absurd to suppose, that the annihilation of the separate governments will result from their union; or, that having that intention, the authors of the new system would have bound the connection with such indissoluble ties. Let me here advert to an arrangement highly advantageous, which you will perceive, without prejudice to the power of the legislature in the election of senators, the people at large will acquire an additional privilege—returning members to the house of representatives; whereas, by the present confederation, it is the legislature alone that appoints the delegates to Congress.

The power of direct taxation has likewise been treated as an improper delegation to the federal government; but when we consider it as the duty that body to provide for the national safety, to support the dignity of the union, and to discharge the debts contracted upon the collective faith of the States for their common benefit, it must be acknowledged, that those upon whom such important obligations are imposed, ought in justice and in point to possess every means requisite for a faithful performance of their trust. But why should we be alarmed with visionary evils? I will venture to predict that the great revenue of the United States must and always will be raised by impost, for, being once less obnoxious, and more productive, the rest of the government will be best promoted by the accommodation of the people. Still however, the objects of direct taxation should be within reach in all cases of emergency; and there is no more reason to apprehend oppression in the mode of collecting revenue from this resource, than in the form of an impost, which by universal assent, is left to the authority of the federal government. In either case, the force of civil institutions will be adequate to the purpose; and the dread of military violence, which has been assiduously diffused, must eventually prove the mere effusion of a wild imagination, or a factious spirit. But the salutary consequences that must flow from thus enabling the government to receive and support the credit of the union, will afford another answer to the objections upon this ground. The State of Pennsylvania particularly, which has encumbered itself with the assumption of a great proportion of the public debt, will derive considerable relief and advantage; for, as it was the imbecility of the present confederation, which gave rise to the funding law, that law must naturally expire, when a competent and energetic federal system shall be substituted—the State will then be discharged from an extraordinary burthen, and the national creditor will find it to be his interest to return to his original security.

After all, my fellow-citizens, it is neither extraordinary or unexpected, that the constitution offered to your consideration, should meet with opposition. It is the nature of man to pursue his own interest, in preference to the public good; and I do not mean to make any personal reflection, when I add, that it is the interest of a very numerous, powerful, and respectable body to contravert and destroy the excellent work produced by the late convention. All the offices of government, and all the appointments for the administration of justice, and the collection of the public revenue, which are transferred from the individual to the aggregate sovereignty of the States, will necessarily turn the stream of influence and emolument into a new channel. Every person therefore, who either enjoys or expects to enjoy, a place of profit under the present establishment, will object to the proposed innovation; not, in truth, because it is injurious to the liberties of his country, but because it affects his schemes of wealth and consequence. I will confess indeed, that I am not a blind admirer of this plan of government and that there are some parts of it, which if my wish had prevailed, would certainly have been

altered. But, when I reflect how widely they differ in their opinions, and that every man (as observation applies likewise to every State) has equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two-thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce amendments. Regarding it then, in this point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause which was reiterated at every conclusion, evinced the general sense of its excellence, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present lamentable situation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of federal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, the encouragement of emigration, abolition of paper money, the annihilation of pauperism, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The Doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow-citizens would be, to accept and support the offered constitution."

Mr. Gurney moved, that a committee be appointed to write and publish answers, under the authority of their names, to the anonymous pieces which have appeared against the federal constitution. Mr. Donaldson observing, that it would be improper to expose any particular gentleman to a personal attack, Col. Gurney's motion was withdrawn.

The thanks of the meeting being presented to the Chairman, the business of the evening was closed.

Oct. 16. An inhabitant of the State of New Hampshire, by way of ridiculing the rage for paper money which prevails among his countrymen, dresses, that a scheme is on foot for introducing a emission of rope-money, to be dealt out by the inch, foot, fathom, &c. which will answer a more valuable purpose than paper, as a shilling will be sufficient to give a man a good whipping, if he attempts to depreciate it; and a larger quantity be sufficient to hang him, if he is detected in any treasonable practices.

RICHMOND, October 18.

Monday last the Honorable General Assembly of this State, met agreeable to adjournment, and the appearing a sufficient number of members to constitute a house, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when the Hon. JOSEPH PRENTIS, Esq; was conducted to the Chair without any opposition.

During the first week of the sitting of the present General Court, nine prisoners were tried and found guilty; among whom was John Price Paley, from New Kent, for burning the gaol and clerk's office of that county.

ALEXANDRIA, October 25.

Late Accounts from Cadiz mention, that Advice had been received there of the total Destruction of the ancient City of Mexico, by an Earthquake which lasted Ten Minutes, and that the Aqueducts and Reservoirs being dried up, the Inhabitants, who had escaped the Disaster, suffer the greatest Scarcity of Water.

By a Gentleman lately from Massachusetts, we learn, that Shays has prevailed upon some of the Officers of Government to solicit his Pardon, and that is Reason to suppose it will be granted.

Last Saturday Night some Villains went into the Store of Mr. Jonah Thompson, Fairfax-Street, to Help of false Keys, and robbed it of a considerable Quantity of Merchandise.

On Monday Evening as a Barber was walking in one of the Streets near the Water, he was stopped by several Villains, one of whom clapped a Pistol to his Breast and demanded his Money, which the Barber took from him.—They then struck him several Times on the Head with the But of the Pistol and bruised him very much.—The same Night a Waggoner was stopped near the Church by some Foot-pads and robbed of what Money he had about him, his Hat, &c.

Lately sailed from Boston the Ship Columbia and Sloop Washington, commanded by Captain Kendrick, and Captain R. Gray, on an enterprising Voyage to Kamchatka, on the western Part of the Continent. The Object of this Voyage is to open an Intercourse between these States and the Native of that distant Country, by trading with them for Furs, which Commodity, it is said, that Country abounds in. The greatest commercial Advantages are expected to be derived from this Intercourse.

The Ship Mary and Anne, Capt. Priestman, arrived at Baltimore, in 6 Weeks from Liverpool.

On the 18th Instant, died at his Seat, called Strawberry-Vale, suddenly, the much esteemed Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT.—He was a Gentleman of deservedly respected as to his political Abilities and Sentiments, as well as his social Ornaments in private Life.—He has lived respected and died regretted.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bur-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 48 Ounces, at 3d. 4. Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be seized by the Clerk of the Market for the Use of the Poor.

of mutual conceit
her to comman
cite jealousy and
miration can only
beholding to per
trogenous materi
sider, is that wh
as is not only ca
to reduce the S
ons, and eventu
o have employed
cation, are not
common parlanc
to petty associati
f a few individu
ill comprehend
the existing union
the system is not
poration. But u
that it was desig
ments? For, I
their existence,
eral plan. For
attention to the m
enate and House
to be appointed,
ctors, nominated
of each State may
ature, there can
ne office of Presi
te is to be compo
chosen by the le
no legislature th
of representatives
chosen every feve
eral States; and
the qualification
numerous bran
therefore, there
ion cannot be af
n of the federal
et. From this vi
pose, that the a
ents will result
at intention, the
id have bound t
e ties. Let me h
ly advantageous,
justice to the pow
of senators, the p
ditional privilege
of representative
iteration, it is the
he delegates to C
on has likewise b
on to the federal
der it as the duty
tional safety, to
and to discharge
lective faith of
it must be ackn
such important o
justice and in po
for a faithful per
should we be alar
venture to pred
United States m
mpost. for, being
productive, the tr
best promoted by
Still however,
d be within reach
re is no more real
mode of collectin
in the form of an
is left to the aut
In either case,
adequate to the p
ary violence, wh
ted, must eventua
ld imagination, o
y consequences th
e government to p
the union, will
jections upon th
lvania particular
th the assumption
ic debt, will deri
s for, as it was t
eration, which ga
y must naturally e
ergetic federal sy
state will then b
y burthen, and t
be his interest to

But, when I reflect how widely man differ in their opinions, and that every man (and the observation applies likewise to every State) has an equal pretension to assert his own, I am satisfied that any thing nearer to perfection could not have been accomplished. If there are errors, it should be remembered, that the seeds of reformation are sown in the work itself, and the concurrence of two-thirds of the Congress may at any time introduce alterations and amendments. Regarding it then, in every point of view, with a candid and disinterested mind, I am bold to assert, that it is the best form of government which has ever been offered to the world.

Mr. Wilson's speech was frequently interrupted with loud and unanimous testimonies of approbation, and the applause which was reiterated at the conclusion, evinced the general sense of its excellence, and the conviction which it had impressed upon every mind.

Doctor Rush then addressed the meeting in an elegant and pathetic style, describing our present calamitous situation, and enumerating the advantages which would flow from the adoption of the new system of federal government. The advancement of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, the encouragement of emigration, the abolition of paper money, the annihilation of party, and the prevention of war, were ingeniously considered as the necessary consequences of that event. The Doctor concluded with an emphatic declaration that "were this the last moment of his existence, his dying request and injunction to his fellow-citizens would be, to accept and support the offered constitution."

Mr. Gurney moved, that a committee be appointed to write and publish answers, under the authority of their names, to the anonymous pieces which have appeared against the federal constitution. But Mr. Donaldson observing, that it would be improper to expose any particular gentleman to a personal attack, Col. Gurney's motion was withdrawn.

The thanks of the meeting being presented to the Chairman, the business of the evening was closed.

OS. 16. An inhabitant of the State of New-Hampshire, by way of ridiculing the rage for paper money which prevails among his countrymen, observes, that a scheme is on foot for introducing an emission of rope-money, to be dealt out by the inch, foot, fathom, &c. which will answer a more valuable purpose than paper, as a shilling will be sufficient to give a man a good whipping, if he attempts to depreciate it; and a larger quantity be sufficient to hang him, if he is detected in any treasonable practices.

RICHMOND, October 18.

Monday last the Honorable General Assembly of this State, met agreeable to adjournment, and there appearing a sufficient number of members to constitute a house, proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when the Hon. JOSEPH PRENTIS, Esq; was conducted to the Chair without any opposition.

During the first week of the sitting of the present General Court, nine prisoners were tried and found guilty; among whom was John Price Paley, from New Kent, for burning the gaol and clerk's office of that county.

ALEXANDRIA, October 25.

Late Accounts from Cadiz mention, that Advice had been received there of the total Destruction of the ancient City of Mexico, by an Earthquake, which lasted Ten Minutes, and that the Aqueducts and Reservoirs being dried up, the Inhabitants, who had escaped the Disaster, suffer the greatest Scarcity of Water.

By a Gentleman lately from Massachusetts, we learn, that Shays has prevailed upon some of the Officers of Government to solicit his Pardon, and there is Reason to suppose it will be granted.

Last Saturday Night some Villains went into the Store of Mr. Jonah Thompson, Fairfax-Street, by Help of false Keys, and robbed it of a considerable Quantity of Merchandise.

On Monday Evening as a Barber was walking in one of the Streets near the Water, he was stopped by several Villains, one of whom clapped a Pistol to his Breast and demanded his Money, which they took from him.—They then struck him several Times on the Head with the But of the Pistol and bruised him very much.—The same Night a Waggoner was stopped near the Church by some Foot-pads and robbed of what Money he had about him, his Hat, &c.

Lately sailed from Boston the Ship Columbia, and Sloop Washington, commanded by Captain J. Kendrick, and Captain R. Gay, on an enterprising Voyage to Kamichatka, on the western Part of this Continent. The Object of this Voyage is to open an Intercourse between these States and the Natives of that distant Country, by trading with them for Furs, which Commodity, it is said, that Country abounds in. The greatest commercial Advantages are expected to be derived from this Intercourse.

The Ship Mary and Anne, Capt. Priestman, is arrived at Baltimore, in 6 Weeks from Liverpool.

On the 18th Instant, died at his Seat, called Strawberry-Vale, suddenly, the much esteemed Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT.—He was a Gentleman deservedly respected as to his political Abilities and Sentiments, as well as his social Ornaments in private Life.—He has lived respected and died regretted.—

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Bar-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. 1/2.

Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be seized by the Clerk of the Market for the Use of the Poor.

PRICES CURRENT. ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO, 20s. per Cwt.

Hemp, 42s. per Ditto.

Mulcovado Sugar, 40s. to 50s. per Ditto.

Fine Flour, 28s. per Barrel.

Bur Ditto, 26s. per Ditto.

Common ditto, 24s. per Ditto.

Shad, 30s. per Ditto.

Herrings, 15s. per Ditto.

Wheat, 4/9 per Bushel.

Indian Corn, 3/6 per Ditto.

Oats, 2s. per Ditto.

Salt, 2/6 per Ditto.

Brandy, 4s. per Gallon.

Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Ditto.

Windward Rum, 3/3 per Ditto.

Continental Rum, 2s. per Ditto.

Molasses, 1/6 per Ditto.

Bar-Iron, £. 22 per Ton.

Hoghead Staves, £. 4 10 per Thousand.

Barrel Ditto, £. 2 5 per Ditto.

Shingles, 14s. per Ditto.

Spermaceti Candles, by the Box, 3s. per lb.

Tallow Ditto, 1s. per Ditto.

Soap, by the Box, 8d. per Ditto.

Tallow, 6d. per Ditto.

Genfeng, 2s. per Ditto.

Bees-Wax, 1/6 per Ditto.

Exchange, 40.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.
Alexandria, October 25, 1787.

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have just imported from London, per the brig Ceres, Capt. Traverse, via Baltimore, and the ship Potomack Planter, Capt. Johns, an assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the season; among them are the following, viz.

DUFFELS of all colours and prices,
Double milled drabs,
Wide and narrow coatings,
Low priced broadcloths,
Cardinals of all prices,
A large assortment of brown Irish linens,
White ditto ditto from 7d. to 3/6 gold,
British shirtings,
Ditto dowlas,
Yorkshire sheetings,
Checks,
Thicksets,
Corduroys,
Velvets,
Plushes,
King's cord,
Queen's ditto,
Ditto twilled,
Rodney's ditto ditto,
Drabbets,
Beaver fatinets,
Jeans,
Fustians,
White cotton linings,
Coloured ditto ditto,
Calamancoes,
Tammies,
Drawboys,
Chintzes,
Ell-wide fancy calicoes,
Printed cottons,
Ditto linens,
Glazed ditto,
Elegant copperplate furnitures,
Very common ditto,
Muslins,
Red sprigged India ditto,

Mullinets,
Gloves of all kinds,
Ladies' dress hats trimmed,
Royal lustrres,
Denmark ditto,
Silk cords,
Glossinets,
Silk crapes,
Missioners,
Shawls of all kinds,
Pulicat handkerchiefs,
Worsted vest patterns,
Ditto hose,
Silver watches,
Fowling pieces,
Holster pistols,
Gentlemen's elastic boots,
Smith's London made shoes in trunks from 21s. to 84s. cost per dozen, viz.
Gentlemen's dress dog-skin shoes,
Neat ditto ditto,
Mens' and womens' common ditto,
Ditto ditto pumps,
Youths' and boys' ditto,
Ladies' Spanish leather ditto,
Best calamanco ditto,
Common ditto ditto,
Misses' ditto ditto,
Ditto Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Childrens' Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Patent blacking cakes, &c. &c. &c.

Which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bank notes, bills on any part of Europe, tobacco, hemp, flour, wheat, corn or flaxseed.

They have a few crates of queen's-ware, among which are complete blue and green edged table services.—Also 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, New-England made shoes, West-India rum, port wine, spirits of turpentine, Leiper's snuff, allspice, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

They hourly expect a further assortment of WOOLLENS, LINENS, &c. per the ship Mary, Capt. Bodfield.

To be LET,

THAT commodious and well situated HOUSE, on Prince-street, lately occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM LOWRY and CO. as a store.—Possession will be given immediately.—For particulars apply to

WILLIAMS, CAREY and CO.
Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

D. & I. M. Pherfon,

Have for sale for cash or produce,

WEST-INDIA rum by the hoghead and barrel,
Bottled porter in casks of 7 1/2 dozen each,
Mulcovado sugar in barrels,
Loaf ditto,
Lemons by the box,
Jar raisins,
Almonds in frails,
Earthen and tin ware in hogheads,
9-11 and 10-12 window glass,
Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

Madera wine in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,
A large quantity of writing paper,
Snuff,
Sail duck from No. 1 to No. 7,
Seines,
Sail and seine twine,
Coarse and fine salt in sacks,
Leather,
Gin in casks,
Herrings, &c. &c.

Jesse Taylor,

Hath just imported in the Despatch, Capt. Seeds, from Dublin, and the William, Capt. Borradaile, from Liverpool, the following GOODS, viz.

IRISH yard-wide and 7-8 linens, white and brown sheetings, printed linens and calicoes, cotton velvets and thicksets, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, which with his goods now on hand make a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, which he will sell on the very lowest terms, for cash, tobacco, wheat, flour or genfeng.

Alexandria, October 11, 1787.

As these linens were purchased with cash in the Dublin market, it is presumed they came lower than those purchased on credit.

To be LET,

And possession given the first of next month, **THAT** convenient and well situated **STORE**, on Prince-street, in which I now live.—It has many conveniences, which may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the Subscriber.

B. A. HAMP.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

There is a new Store-House adjoining.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this State in a short time, again requests all those who are indebted to the partnership of ADAM and JACOB SWOOPE, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the said partnership or against ADAM S. SWOOPE, are desired to bring them in for payment.

JACOB SWOOPE.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

Any person wishing to rent the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he lives, situate on Prince-street, will please to apply to Mr. B. A. HAMP, who is empowered to let the same.

To be sold at public Vendue, for ready-money, on the 8th of November next, on account of the proprietor,

ABOUT 100 tons of BUR STONE and PLASTER of PARIS, now lying on Col. Ramsay's wharf, to be set up in lots agreeable to the purchasers.

JESSE TAYLOR, Attorney for Capt. George Boden.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

To be Sold,

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Berkeley, for ready-money, the 14th day of November next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing between 5 and 600 acres, within 2 miles of Martinsburg, whereon are tolerable good improvements, a good orchard, meadow, and a quantity of cleared land for farming, being the property of Mr. David Wolgamet, to satisfy William Herbert and John Potts, jun. Esquires.—The sale to be on the premises and to begin at 12 o'clock, where attendance will be given by me

JAMES CRANE, D. S. B. C.

October 15, 1787.

DOCTOR FOULKE'S LECTURES

on **ANATOMY, SURGERY, DISSECTION and MIDWIFERY,** will commence on the first Monday in November next.

As Anatomical knowledge is of great importance in a medical education, peculiar pains and care will be taken to familiarise the pupil with the structure, uses and diseases of every part of the human-body.

The demonstrations will not be confined to the fresh subject only, but will be assisted by shewing a variety of injected and prepared parts.—Five lectures will be given on the formation, diseases and operations of the teeth, in order to enable country practitioners to become useful and expert dentists.—Machines well adapted to the purpose will be used in the practical part of the obstetric course.—The price of a ticket to the whole will be three guineas.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1787.

POETRY.
INN, on a particular Occasion.

Fair Freedom, I retire,
flattery, feasting, dice, and din;
and in domes much higher,
cot, or humble Inn.
boundless power I reign;
wealth which I begin
port to bright champaign;
crowns it at an Inn.
o, I fly from plate,
hood's specious grin;
and form I hate,
my lodgings at an Inn.
take my lordly ore,
ies else might hope to win;
urts have not in store,
Freedom at an Inn.
more I shape my way
n or shine, through thick and thin;
at close of day,
ception—at an Inn.
avell'd life's dull round,
various tour has been,
ink how oft he found
welcome—at an Inn.

LY by advertisement I request
e that were indebted to me to come
accounts, but little regard was paid
once more, and for the last time in
pon every one that is indebted to me
bill, promissary note, open account,
come and pay the same.—Likewise,
I owe, or may think I do owe them,
ir accounts that they may be adjusted
self in my life-time—for I am deter-
my accounts settled (if possible) and
as I intend once more to cross the
his method I mean to prevent ac-
umped up against my estate after I am
ably would never have appeared had
pot, or alive.—For in the course of
rs that I have been in business too
of this description have I seen.—There
ut a thousand pounds first cost of
DS, that may be had on good
TWO LOTS, one of them improved
ve lately been fenced in.—Also some
at I will either sell or hire.
JOHN MUIR.

Feb. 1, 1787.
by forewarn all persons from dealing
y servants in any manner whatever,
my particular orders; as I shall deal
the law directs.

day of October next, will be
ily sold on the premises, to
t bidder,
EN LOTS of GROUND, on
d Washington streets, late the pro-
BRYCE, deceased, and conveyed
ers by the heir at law, for behoof of
the said John Bryce.
26th of November next, a dividend
mong such of the creditors, as shall be
lodged with the Subscribers, their
y proved, of which all persons con-
ced to take notice.
ROBERT BRYCE,
WILLIAM WILSON.
August 30, 1787.

for ever, at public auction, on
Tuesday in November next,
second day of the Court,
FIFTEEN LOTS, situate in
of Dumfries, on the main street op-
niel's tavern, being part of the square
by Henderson, Ferguson and Gibson.
tenants of improvement and also of
entry, for securing the rents, will be
lease.—The lots may be shewn by
SON SCOTT, and are laid off in a
anner.
CHARLES LEE.

7, 1787.
BE RENTED,
E commodious STORE,
in the town of Dumfries, as well
in the town for business, being nearly
the main street, and between two in-
as a store-room 18 by 20, a counting-
5, a lodging-room 10 by 16, and a
above, and a very dry cellar below,
size of the house, which is 26 by 36
in may be had immediately.
rented, at Fauquier Court-House, a
venient STORE-HOUSE, with out-
a kitchen, stable and granary, with
ROUND under good enclosure.—This
to any country place in the State for
ds.—Possession may be had at Christ-
or a term of years.—For further in-
ecting both the houses apply to
THOMAS LEE.
Sept. 17, 1787.

Fall Goods.

William Lowry and Company,

Are now opening the following assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the approaching season, received from London per the Betty, Capt. Reeves, viz.

- | | |
|--|--|
| BRITISH and Ger-
man ofnaburgs by
the piece or bale,
1, 2 and 4-4 Irish linens
at all prices by the piece
or package,
4-4 and 9-8 British and
Irish sheetings brown
and white by the piece
or bale,
British, Irish and Ger-
man dowlas,
Brown Irish linens, &c.
WOOLLENS.
6 4 and 7-4 broadcloths,
Ditto coatings and bear-
skins,
Kendal cottons,
Frizes and kerseys,
Halfhicks and flannels,
Duffels and linseys,
Rose blankets,
Embossed ferges,
Shalloons and camblets,
Crapes and durans,
Wildbores and baizes,
Queens' stuff,
Coverlets and rugs, | Velvets and corduroys,
Jeans, fustians and de-
nims,
An elegant and large as-
sortment of printed cot-
tons and calicoes,
Silk, linen and cotton
handkerchiefs,
Scarlet cardinals,
Drab, crimson and green
ditto,
Hosiery,
Millinery,
Haberdashery,
Ironmongery,
Hardware,
Pewter,
Japanned ware,
Sad-irons,
Frying-pans, &c. &c.
Modes and pelongs,
Persians and farinetes,
Ribbons,
Bandanoes,
Lawns,
Cambricks, &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent
porter in casks. |
|--|--|

These goods and many others too tedious to mention, said WILLIAM LOWRY and COMPANY mean to sell on very low terms to their numerous customers, and to give large discount for present pay.—They intreat all those who stand indebted to them to make speedy payment.
Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

Good bills on Europe, tobacco, flour, black snake-root and ginseng taken in payment.

James Kennedy,

Has opened and now ready for sale at his shop on King-street, next door to Messrs. Reynolds and Barclay's store, an assortment of fresh imported MEDICINES, warranted to be of the first quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce; the following are a part of his assortment, viz.

- | | |
|---|--|
| BEST Peruvian bark,
Best red ditto,
Camphor,
Glauber's salts,
Saltpetre,
Camomile flowers,
Orange peel,
Gentian root,
Cream of tartar,
Tartar emetic,
Sena leaves,
Patent medicines,
And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention in an advertisement.
Alexandria, October 11, 1787. | Anderfon's pills,
Hooper's ditto,
Lockyer's ditto,
British oil,
Godfrey's cordial,
Bateman's drops,
Turlington's balsam,
Genuine Stoughton's bit-
ters,
Surgeons instruments,
Linsced oil, &c. &c. |
|---|--|

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber living in Loudon County, on the 3d instant, a Negro fellow called CATO, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has a scar on his right eye by the kick of a horse, is a good waggoner, and may pass for a freeman: He had on when he went away a mixed searought jacket, a pair of old spotted Negro cotton breeches, and an old wool hat with a large brim.—Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow so that I get him again shall receive the above reward.
FRANCIS KEEN.
Loudon County, October 5, 1787.

COMMITTED to the gaol in this town, a Negro man, who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to Mr. WILLIAM BOWIE of Upper-Marlborough in Maryland, who is called on to pay expences and take him away.
WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.
Alexandria, Oct. 11, 1787.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Fairfax County, as a runaway, a Negro man named DANIEL, supposed to belong to Col. THOMAS LOMAX, on Rappahannock, in Caroline County.—The owner is desired to apply for him in person or otherwise shortly, pay charges and take him away.
WILLIAM ALLISON, Gaoler.
Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

A great variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

William Hartsborne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

BARBADOES sugar in hogheads and barrels, West-India and Continental rum, salt mackerel, Herrings, Irish beef, regulated fifty-five weights, bar-iron and hollow ware by the ton, among the latter are very near Dutch ovens, feathers, porter and English ale in bottles, a few casks of excellent claret, genuine Port and Fayal wine, wine de graave and claret in casks, race ginger, black pepper, neat mahogany chairs, bran and shorts by the bushel, ship stuff and middlings by the barrel, with a variety of DRY-GOODS, by wholesale and retail, part of which will be sold at a very moderate advance for ready pay.

LOTS in town to sell or rent; also, a few half acre lots about half a mile from town, for sale.
Alexandria, Sept. 6, 1787.

They give ready money for good GENSANG.

Hepburn & Dundas,

Have just imported in the Brig Peggy, from Glasgow,

A VERY neat and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the approaching season.—They also expect a further assortment by the Cesar, hourly looked for here, from London,—all which they will sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country produce,
Alexandria, September 20, 1787.

They have also for sale a quantity of excellent Lisbon wine in quarter-casks, Currants, Porter, Gloucester cheese, &c.

To be rented to the highest bidder, on the 20th of November, for 16 years,

TWENTY-FIVE acre LOTS, adjoining the town of Alexandria, some of which lie on the river Potomack.—The land is remarkably level and well adapted to gardening or grafts.—Also a LOT containing eight acres of excellent meadow, now in timothy and enclosed with a good post and rail fence.—For further particulars and terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Philip Marteller, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, Oct. 18, 1787.

Lots to be Let.

On Monday the 5th of November next, will be let to the highest bidder, on very favorable terms, on ground-rent,

THE LOTS I formerly advertised in this Paper.—As I intend to go to Europe this winter or next spring, and am determined to let the whole or the greater part of these lots, those who wish to speculate will here find an ample field.
VAL. PEERS.

October 4, 1787.

THE Northern Stages will in future arrive and take their departure from Mr. Leigh's Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Alexandria.—Passengers will please to take their seats and enter their baggage at the office at Mr. Leigh's the evening previous to their starting in order to render the hour of departure certain, which will take place precisely at 4 o'clock in the morning.
G. P. VANHORNE.
October 10, 1787.

Just imported by the Subscriber in the ship Wade, Captain Grayson,

A MACHINE called a MANGLE, by which silk, linen and cotton stockings, and other articles are smoothed and glossed, in the most expeditious and approved manner, and on easy terms.—This machine will be let by the day, month or year.—The Subscriber, at her house on King-street, takes in WAS'ING on moderate terms.
MARGARET GREYER.
Alexandria, October 4, 1787.

CAME to the Subscriber's plantation, about the 10th of August last, a SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old, three white feet, a white face, and no perceivable brand.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
THOMAS MILLAN.
Loudon County, Oct. 6, 1787.

N. B. The said horse was brought into the neighbourhood by a certain William Twinn, who it is supposed stole him.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on Fairfax-street—by whom Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,—and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.

VIRGIL

ALEXANDRIA

(VOL. IV.)

Jonathan Swift and Company,

Have just imported from London, per the brig Ceres, Capt. Traverse, via Baltimore, and the ship Potomack Planters, Capt. Johns, an assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

suitable to the season; among them are the following, viz.

- | | |
|--|---|
| DUFFELS of all colours and prices,
Double milled drabs,
Wide and narrow coatings,
Low priced broadcloths,
Cardinals of all prices,
A large assortment of brown Irish linens,
White ditto ditto from 7d. to 3/6 cost,
British shirtings,
Ditto dowlas,
Yorkshire sheetings,
Checks,
Thicklets,
Corduroys,
Velvets,
Flushes,
King's cord,
Queen's ditto,
Ditto twilled,
Rodney's ditto ditto,
Drabnets,
Beaver satinets,
Jeans,
Fustians,
White cotton linings,
Coloured ditto ditto,
Calamancoes,
Tammies,
Drawboys,
Chintzes,
Ell-wide fancy calicoes,
Printed cottons,
Ditto linens,
Glazed ditto,
Elegant copperplate furniture,
Very common ditto,
Mullins,
Red sprigged India ditto, | Mullinets,
Gloves of all kinds,
Ladies' dress hats trimmed,
Royal lustras,
Denmark ditto,
Silk cords,
Glossures,
Silk crapes,
Millinets,
Shawls of all kinds,
Pulicat handkerchiefs,
Worsted vest patterns,
Ditto hose,
Silver watches,
Fowling pieces,
Holster pistols,
Gentlemen's elastic boots,
Smith's London made shoes in trunks from 21s. to 84s. cost per dozen, viz.
Gentlemen's dress dog skin shoes,
Neat ditto ditto,
Mens' and womens' common ditto,
Ditto ditto pumps,
Youths' and boys' ditto,
Ladies' Spanish leather ditto,
Best calamanco ditto,
Common ditto ditto,
Misses' ditto ditto,
Ditto Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Childrens' Morocco ditto,
Ditto leather ditto,
Patent blacking cakes, &c. &c. &c. |
|--|---|

Which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on the most reasonable terms, for cash, bank notes, bills on any part of Europe, tobacco, hemp, flour, wheat, corn or flaxseed.

They have a few crates of queen's-ware, among which are complete blue and green edged table services.—Also 4d. 6d. 10d. and 20d. nails, New-England made shoes, West-India rum, port wine, spirits of turpentine, Leiper's snuff, allspice, &c.
Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.

To be Sold,

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Berkeley, for ready-money, the 14th day of November next,
A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing between 5 and 600 acres, within 2 miles of Martinsburg, whereon are tolerable good improvements, a good orchard, meadow, and a quantity of cleared land for farming, being the property of Mr. David Wolgamet, to satisfy William Herbert and John Potts, jun. Esquires.—The sale to be on the premises and to begin at 12 o'clock, where attendance will be given by me
JAMES CRANE, D. S. B. C.
October 15, 1787.

To be LET,

THAT commodious and well situated HOUSE, on Prince-street, lately occupied by Messrs. WILLIAM LOWRY and CO. as a store.—Possession will be given immediately.—For particulars apply to
WILLIAMS, CAREY and CO.
Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1787.